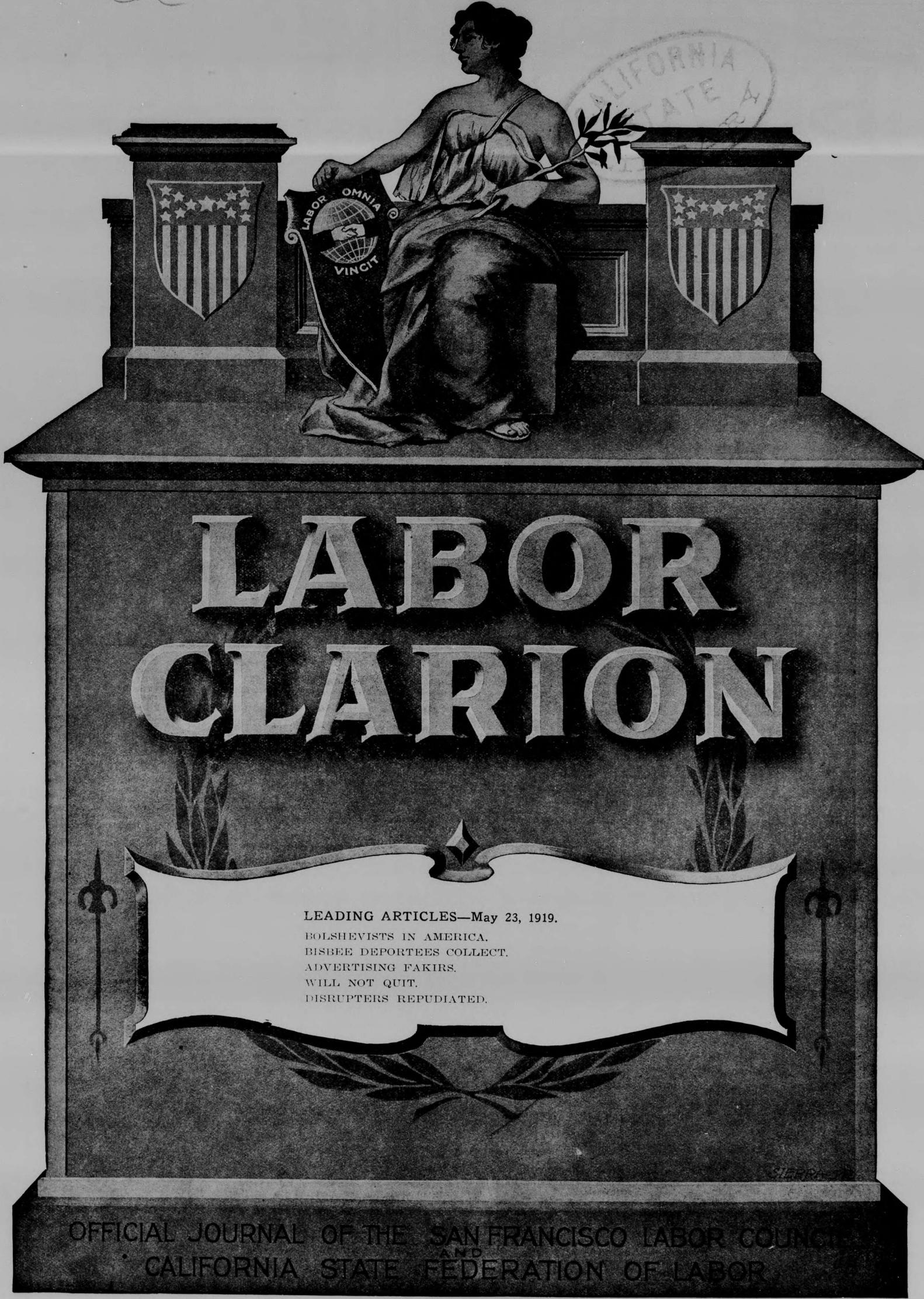


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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



SPECIALTY PRINTING

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Baker No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brew Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday. Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

PERRIN AND OTHER GOOD GLOVES

ARE SOLD BY

Hale's
GOOD GOOD

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall. Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market. Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple. Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth. Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 528 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgers—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Filters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steinier. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 42 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Signs and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission. Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk. Water Workers—Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Bolsheviks in America?

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Article 4.

For the purpose of testing "The Nation's" pretense of dealing honorably with its readers, I made, as I have already said, a line-by-line study of the issues of this periodical for the 16 weeks from November 16th to March 1st, inclusive.

There is nothing in these 16 issues which would give to an open-minded reader the slightest indication of an editorial wish to treat the Russian situation fairly. The entire extent of the hearing given to the anti-Bolshevist case consists of two brief letters to the editor (Dec. 12th and March 1st); a small-type summary (Nov. 16th) of a speech by M. Vologotsky, then of the Omsk government, which contained at least two sentences denunciatory of the Bolsheviks; a dubious sentence in an introductory note (also Nov. 16th) to a violent diatribe against the United States and the Allies written by the Bolshevik Tschitscherin (which, by the way, is printed in full, with the most offensive passages italicized); and finally an article reprinted from a conservative journal of Bergen, Norway.

This article does indubitably contain a vigorous denunciation of the Lenin-Trotzky regime. But it was not on that account that the article was reprinted. It was made use of to show a Russian moderate conservative's expression of opinion. That if Bolshevism went down, czarism (which few wanted) would be likely to come up; and as this point was a presumably important one for a pro-Bolshevist journal to make, and as the article could not well be printed without the denunciation, this anti-Bolshevist matter was ruefully admitted to the Nation's columns.

Against this virtually total exclusion of the anti-Bolshevist side must be set the array of pro-Bolshevist matter. There are two special articles by Michael S. Farbman, and one each by Albert Rhys Williams, George V. Lononosoff and "Christian" (evidently Lincoln Steffens). Many columns are given to the soviet constitution and decrees; there are columns and pages of editorial matter misrepresenting the facts, extravagantly praising, either directly or indirectly, the Bolshevik regime, and furiously attacking the United States and the allies, the "capitalist" press, all groups, parties, peoples or nations and things animate or inanimate which oppose or obstruct the Bolsheviks. One party must be excepted; to keep before the public the pretense that all opposition to the Bolsheviks is reactionary it is necessary to forget the Russian Socialists and radicals, and so in the main they are painstakingly ignored.

During this period much valuable material in support of the anti-Bolshevist case came to light in the English and American press. Not one line of it was printed in "The Nation," nor was it even referred to. There was also a vast accumulation of earlier matter on which "The Nation" could have drawn if it wished. But either it could not discover anything suited to its purpose, or it could not spare any of its space. So far as information of the Russian anti-Bolshevist movement is concerned, "The Nation's" pages are a virtual blank.

There is one side, and one only, presented. The honored leaders in the long history of the Russian revolution are for the most part ignored, or they are mentioned only to be dismissed as of no consequence. To Breshkovsky a personal tribute is paid (Feb. 8th). But of the volumes of

testimony given by her in interviews, in speeches, in her examination before the Overman committee and in her formal message to the American people, there is not here or elsewhere a syllable. There is, indeed, the statement that "her viewpoint of affairs Russian and international differs widely from 'The Nation's,'" but this is presented as though it settled the matter by reducing the value of her testimony to zero. It should be mentioned here that the editor in present charge of "The Nation," responsible for this patronizingly insulting attitude toward her, has the assurance to call himself a personal friend of Breshkovsky's.

Tschaikowsky, well known and well loved in America, is mentioned twice (Dec. 21st and Feb. 8th) and pushed aside. Of his frequent detailed statements regarding Bolshevik rule, not a line is printed. There is not even mention of Kropotkin, Bourzhev, Axlerod, Savinkoff, Avksentiev or the late George Plechanoff, and yet the testimony of every one of these, some part of which appeared during these 16 weeks, is still an enduring part of the documentation of the case.

During that period the Overman committee began its sessions. How "The Nation" regards adverse testimony is shown (Feb. 22nd) in an editorial in which it says: "The committee . . . went on to pick out a series of witnesses who would heap abuse on the present government of Russia. We have no space to deal with individual witnesses or their specific testimony. Suffice it to say that it is mostly the same sort of wild hearsay with which our press has been filled for months; little of it would stand for five minutes in any court of justice." The first sentence is an atrocious libel on the committee, which took testimony from all sides. The second sentence is true enough, but a disgraceful confession for a periodical which professes to "utilize absolutely every source of information concerning Russia that it can get." The third sentence is more atrociously false than the first; for these witnesses had included Catherine Breshkovsky (Feb. 14th), Roger E. Simmons (Feb. 15th), William C. Huntington (Feb. 12th), the Rev. G. A. Simmons (Feb. 13th) and Ralph Dennis (Feb. 14th), all of whom gave accounts of matters with which they were intimately acquainted. In its rejection of the testimony and in the insulting references to these witnesses "The Nation" was merely revealing a working formula of its office: "Pro-Bolshevist testimony is necessarily believable testimony; anti-Bolshevist testimony is necessarily the reverse."

"The Nation's" failure to print anything explanatory of the Socialist and democratic opposition to Bolshevism may of course be charitably attributed to chance. But its distortion of particular episodes cannot, even by the widest stretch of charity, be so explained. I have referred in a previous article, to its juggling of the facts in the case of the projected massacre of Nov. 10. It did the same thing with regard to the press accounts of the use of Bolshevik money in Germany to foment a revolution. "The Nation" promptly greeted the story with ridicule. Yet nothing is more certain than that these funds were so used. The fact has been admitted by the Bolsheviks Joffe and Radek, and by certain of the Independent Socialists, particularly Cohn and Haase. According to one account, Joffe says

By W. J. Ghent
Written Especially for the American
Alliance for Labor and Democracy

that up to Dec. 23rd altogether 24,000,000 rubles had been placed at the disposal of the German revolutionaries. The matter has been widely discussed in the German press and has been further debated in the national assembly at Weimar. That some part of the funds may have been intended for the relief of Russian prisoners may or may not be true; but no reasonable person now denies the essential truth of the original story. "The Nation" lacks the common decency to admit the fact.

"The Nation's" animus and methods are further strikingly shown in its treatment of Kerensky's testimony. During the period mentioned the former head of the Russian republic, in a number of speeches and interviews, gave voluminous accounts of conditions in Russia. "The Nation" published not one line of his statements. Later, however, when Kerensky became embittered by the realization of the fact that he was not to be restored to power, and assailed the allies, "The Nation" suddenly shifted its attitude toward him and eagerly accepted him as a competent witness. It said (Dec. 21st) that "a sinister interpretation is put upon the Russian policy of the allies by Kerensky in his United Press interview of Dec. 11th," and it quoted some of his utterances. So long, therefore, as Kerensky was denouncing Lenin and Trotsky his testimony was negligible; the moment he turned to denouncing the allies his testimony acquired a sterling worth.

But "The Nation's" treatment of the testimony of Col. Vladimir I. Lebedeff is an even more striking illustration of the fraud which it persistently practices upon its readers. Lebedeff, in his formal statement issued by the Russian information bureau, relates conditions in Russia as he knows them. No reasonable being who reads his statement can doubt this man's sincerity or his competency as a witness. Yet in spite of "The Nation's" professed determination to "utilize absolutely every source of information concerning Russia that it can get," it ignores everything he says about the Bolsheviks. No one would ever have known from this journal that such a person as Lebedeff existed had it not lighted upon a paragraph in his account in which it thinks it discovers something to the discredit of the allies. This is exultantly published.

"The Nation" has taken high praise to itself for having published the soviet constitution and certain soviet laws and decrees before they were published elsewhere in America. Naturally, it makes much of the allegation that these documents were by the "capitalist" papers "suppressed." Unquestionably they are important. But the publication of them by "The Nation" does not compensate in any degree for the omission of other and equally important matter and for the distortion of what it does print. The text of a constitution or a decree is not a description of the workings of a government. A periodical which is always censuring the delinquencies of our own administrators would greet with ridicule the publication in Russia of the United States constitution and pure-food law as evidences of the kind of government under which we live. A community of pirates might have an admirably worded constitution. It is even conceivable that a convention of horse-thieves might draw up a constitution containing many altruist and high-sounding declarations. But the publication of

such a constitution would give only a very misleading notion of the workings of that organization or its relations to the people who pay it tribute. What the world is entitled to know is not only what the horsethieves have to say about themselves but what the people feloniously divested of their horse-flesh have to say about the thieves.

It is not too much to say that in all that relates to Russia "The Nation" is the most untrustworthy publication in America. It reveals not only the grossest partisanship, but the grossest misrepresentation. It suppresses one kind of testimony, and it disseminates the other kind. In its editorial comment it carries the work further. It constantly assumes as facts what the most reputable witnesses assert to be untrue. It constantly declares or implies that all the opponents of the Bolsheviks are reactionaries, in spite of the fact that most of the noblest and the best of the Russian radical elements have opposed these usurpers. It repeatedly pays out praise to itself for its alleged practice of truth telling, although no other journal so uniformly distorts the truth; and it repeatedly harps upon the alleged "lying" of other journals, although these journals have printed the most dependable testimony that has come out of Russia. And it never fails to pour out upon those persons, no matter how upright, who oppose its position, a stream of denunciation. The reader who gives credence to this periodical is defrauded of what he has a right to know.

Shall one say, then, that "The Nation" is committed to a course of conscious, deliberate falsification? Not at all. No such interpretation is necessary. It is an ancient and sad truth that the fanaticism of a moral purpose can prompt its possessor to any degree of falsehood and the encouragement of any degree of brutality. Anything that makes for the "greater glory of the cause" is by that fact moralized.

I presume that "The Nation" has a moral purpose. It says so, frequently and loudly; I am willing to accept this one statement among the many that it makes. Just what that moral purpose may be I do not know. I know only that it enables "The Nation" to stand out as the most thorough-going defender in America of the brutal reaction in Russia; as an apologist for brigandage and loot; for the denial of civil rights and freedom of expression; for enforced starvation and the infliction of barbarous punishments upon political opponents.

It is an idle answer to say that "The Nation" does not specifically and openly apologize for any of these things. What it does is to excuse them by indirection—with a more pernicious effect than would follow from open advocacy.

FAVOR FEDERAL OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership and operation of railroads, packing plants and the war emergency fleet will be advocated by the Farmers' National Council during the next session of congress as part of a "reconstruction program" which it will endeavor to have adopted, according to a statement by the managing director of the organization.

The council also will endeavor to secure the repeal of the espionage act and to retain legislation levying the highest rates on incomes and war profits, and will oppose all legislation designed "to give away any more of the country's natural resources."

CULINARY STRIKE ARBITRATED.

The strike of the union cooks and waiters of Salt Lake City for a straight eight-hour shift, which resulted in the closing of many of the unfair restaurants, has by agreement between the union and the employers been referred to arbitrators for adjustment. The strike was only of a few days' duration.

BISBEE DEPORTEES COLLECT.

Quietly and in a manner calculated to attract the least attention, the Bisbee deportees are preparing to pay the deportees a large portion of the \$2,000,000 asked for in the deportation damage suits.

This action will be taken in order to avoid going to trial with the suits against the big copper companies, their agents and the wealthy men who were charged with deporting striking miners and their sympathizers July 12, 1917.

All that stands in the way of prompt settlement is the acquiescence of some of the plaintiffs to the terms of settlement offered by the defendants.

According to the terms of settlement offered by the defendants in the suits married men with children will receive \$1250, married men \$1000 and single men \$500.

The list of the defendants included the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company, the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, the El Paso Southwestern Railway and a number of other corporations, officials and individuals.

In the suit a number of the 1186 deported men charged that their rights as citizens were violated when they were forcibly taken from their homes. Great interest has been aroused in the action of the attorneys for the defendants in consenting to settle the case out of court.

Among the men deported was W. B. Cleary, a Los Angeles attorney, who up to that time knew little about the labor troubles of the district and was said to have little sympathy with the strikers. He was caught in the net as were many who were in no wise involved in the strike and who were not in sympathy with it. Since that time Cleary has been devoted in his assistance of the workers and he has taken a prominent part in the civil cases and in the suit thus being settled out of court by mutual agreement.

The suits were brought for \$6,150,000 and were filed in the state civil court at Tombstone in behalf of 286 of the deported men.

A strict censorship was held on the press at the time of the deportations and stories of an inflammatory character were sent out from the district.

The United States Government took a hand in the affair and rescued the deported men who had been left in the desert in desperate straits for food and water. United States army detachments were sent to the relief of the suffering men who were taken to Columbus, where they were cared for at a military camp for several weeks.

READY TO STRIKE.

M. Josha, secretary of Foundry Employees' Union No. 54, is awaiting the arrival of the opportune moment to call a strike of the members of his union employed at the Graham Manufacturing Company of Newark, Cal. The members have voted this power in the hands of the secretary to tie up one of the largest stove foundries in the West. About forty men are involved, and Josha claims that the firm is not paying the union scale of wages. The scale and retroactive pay to October 24, 1918, is demanded. The Macy scale ranges from \$4.16 to \$6.40 per day for the classifications of the trade, and it is charged that the firm is paying from \$3.57 to \$4.95 per day. It is said that this is the only shop not complying with the union rates.

STEREOTYERS GET RAISE.

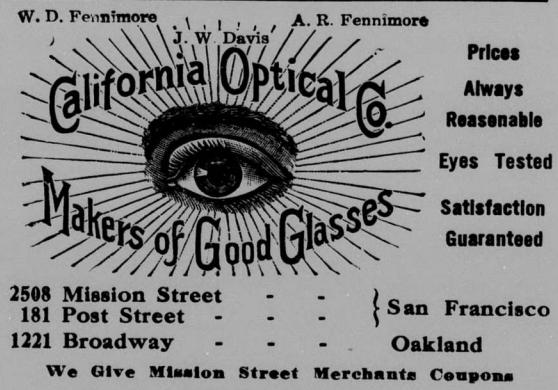
Fresno Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 104, have signed a new wage scale with newspaper publishers. Foremen are advanced to \$6.50 for night work and \$6.25 for day work; journeymen, \$5.75 for night work and \$5.66 2-3 for day work. The old scale was \$5 for night and day foremen and \$4.50 for night and day work done by journeymen.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.



S.N. Wood & Co

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

UNION MADE CLOTHES FOR UNION MEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Trade Mark

HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET
Phone Sutter 140

ADVERTISING FAKIRS.

Very frequently calls come to the Labor Council concerning schemes of advertising fakirs for getting easy money in the name of the labor movement, and almost in every instance it is found that the claims of the advertising solicitor are wholly unwarranted. Of late a number of inquiries have been received concerning a publication called the "Labor Digest." So far as we know there is no such publication, and if it has any existence at all it certainly has no endorsement of the labor movement of this city and any claims of official recognition that may be made for such a magazine are without any foundation in fact.

Business men should be careful before patronizing these various advertising schemes perpetrated under the pretense that they are being carried on in the name and interest of the labor movement. If business men will insist upon the presentation of properly signed and sealed credentials by every solicitor who approaches them for advertising contracts they will have some measure of protection against the numerous fakes that are made use of from time to time by persons who are out for easy money.

The advertising solicitors for the "Labor Clarion" have credentials on the letterhead of the San Francisco Labor Council, signed and sealed by its Secretary, John A. O'Connell, and when solicited for advertisements business men should ask the man to present his credentials.

The Labor Council is on record to the effect "That no indorsement or recognition be given by the Council to any publication containing advertisements of other matter, excepting the regularly issued weekly labor papers published in San Francisco."

This rule is religiously observed by the Council and any solicitor who attempts to persuade business men to the contrary can be put down as a fraud. Beware of unscrupulous advertising solicitors.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM.

The special session of Congress that convened May 19th is determined to go to work at once. Besides the passing of the appropriation bills left unfinished last March and the consideration of the Peace Treaty, Congress will devote its energies to the following topics of legislation:

Woman suffrage.

Laws to curb Bolshevism.

Legislation demanded by labor.

Decision as to the future of the merchant marine.

Legislation to aid business in getting back to a peace basis.

Legislation necessary for the enforcement or relaxation of the prohibition law.

Legislation in regard to the future control of the railroad systems.

Settlement of compensations to be paid the telephone and telegraph companies for the use of their lines during the emergency.

Adoption of an army and a navy program on a peace basis, and appropriation of the money necessary to carry them into effect.

NEW BARBERS' UNIONS.

General Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Fischer reports in the May issue of the "Journeyman Barber" the following new unions: Brickville, Canada; Tyrone, Pa.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Alexander, Va.; Johnstown, Pa.; Brunswick, Ga.; Cisco, Texas; Chambersburg, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; and Bristol, Conn.

WILL NOT QUIT.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denies the truth of a published statement that he was considering resigning his post as head of the federation.

Gompers has completely recovered from the injuries received some weeks ago in a taxicab accident.

Gompers issued the following statement:

"The story published this morning that it is my desire to retire from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor is absolutely without the slightest foundation of fact.

"The enemies of the American Federation of Labor who would weaken or destroy it, have every year publicly declared and privately avowed their determination to defeat me at each forthcoming convention. They hid their hatred of the American Federation of Labor by aiming their shafts of bitterness and opposition at me.

"I am neither war worn nor weary of the work. I am not a quitter nor can there be any easy berth provided for me. I shall be the president of the American Federation of Labor or a worker among the rank and file.

"Those who want to get rid of me as president of the American Federation of Labor will have to try their hand at the convention, where the bona fide delegates will have the right of selection, nor can I be coaxed out of service by a pretense of overkindness.

"When ferreted down, the rumor that I desire to retire from the presidency of the American Federation of Labor will be found in the wish of some one who hates me for my Americanism or for my loyalty to the cause of labor and who has conceived this gentle method of trying to dispatch me from the field of active work in the great cause of labor, justice and humanity."

WHY THEY WANT WOMEN.

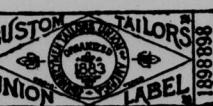
Employers in New York City are asking for girl workers who live at home, according to Miss Mary H. Tolman, in charge of the United States employment service's women's professional section, and who is quoted in a local paper:

"The purpose of these employers is obvious—they want to pay low wages. I know of only six cases in the last month where women workers were replaced by discharged soldiers.

"There is practically no unemployment problem, so far as women workers are concerned. An unskilled woman worker can get a job merely by asking for it. She may receive only \$12 or \$15 a week, which is not a cent more than is required to maintain her. Indeed some firms ask for girl workers who live at home."

TEAMSTERS WIN AN ADVANCE.

At Montreal, Canada, a 10-days' strike of 3000 teamsters resulted in a victory for these workers, who have established wages of \$18 to \$20 per week, which is an increase of from \$2 to \$6, a 10-hour day, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays.



UNION MADE
In Our Own Shop

REJECTED THE AWARD.

At Peoria, Ill., members of the Boiler Makers' and Helpers' Union were compelled to suspend work when two of the firms which had accepted an award by an arbitration board refused to allow its enforcement, the other firm having agreed to the board's finding. Under the award wages are: Preferred rate men receive 80 cents per hour; minimum rate men, 75 cents; helpers, 60 cents, and regular apprentices, 30 cents.

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"Lucky" Wedding Rings****Blue-White
Diamonds**

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

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Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
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Union Men have your **SPRING SUITS** made by

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street, at Third and Kearny

Best Made-to-order Suits in the City for the Price

BOLSHEVIK FINANCING.

By J. G. Phelps Stokes

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

The difficulties that the Bolsheviks are encountering in their attempt to raise revenue for the Soviet government are well set forth in a report on the financial problems of Soviet Russia by N. N. Krestinskyi, People's Commissar for Finances, as made at the First Congress of the Northern District of Russia, and as published in a recent issue of an American Bolshevik paper.

Light seems at last to be dawning, to some extent at least, on the more intelligent of the Bolsheviks. So long as there was plenty of loot to be had in the state treasury, in private banks, etc., things went fairly smoothly from the financial standpoint. But when the stolen funds were exhausted, difficulties not unnaturally arose.

The Bolsheviks have discovered, Krestinskyi tells us, and discovered to their great chagrin, that "in the transitory period through which we are now passing, deficits are unavoidable."

"Just now," he says, "the deficit is considerable,"—a matter of about 16 billion rubles.

Krestinskyi assures the Northern Congress that this will be reduced when receipts from nationalized industries come in, but he admits that as yet no receipts from such sources are "indicated in the budget!" The unfortunate financial situation is largely due, according to Krestinskyi, to the lamentable fact that "simultaneously with the liquidation of the bourgeoisie, the sources of revenue are diminished!"

To a despised believer in democracy this discovery of the People's Commissar for Finances suggests the ancient legend about the goose and the golden eggs; but of course no Bolshevik would admit for a moment that the bourgeoisie bear any resemblance to the very useful goose of the legend.

The Commissar for Finances rediscovers quite a number of other ancient truths. He finds that the Bolshevik system of grabbing the fruits of other people's labor discourages the citizenry generally from using productively such limited funds as they have as yet been permitted to retain.

Even though there is no gold accessible to the Russian people at present, Krestinskyi points out that there are at least 25 or 30 billions of paper currency in Soviet Russia, most of which could be used to aid production with advantage to all concerned; and yet "most of these bills," he says, "are put to no productive use." Since in Bolshevik land no one can enjoy the fruits of his labor, but all must accept such wages (if any) and such conditions as are decreed by the Bolshevik dictators, the fact that those who still have money fail to put it to productive use is scarcely surprising to any but Bolsheviks.

Krestinskyi had some time ago proposed to remedy this situation by confiscating all appreciable private funds, at one fell swoop, by a special levy of 10 billion rubles against private bank accounts. This tax, he had said, "would liquidate the majority of the current bourgeois accounts in the bank," and "swallow all these unproductive resources," and in "swallowing" them would provide the immense sums that were required not only in the organization of communal industries, but also "for the support of the proletariat in foreign countries"!

But somehow or other Krestinskyi's great financial scheme slipped a cog. He says the attempt to raise this great tax in November was not wholly successful, either with the bourgeoisie of the towns or with the peasants. The peasants, he says, didn't like it at all. Not only did they object to the wholesale confiscation of their earnings, but, Krestinskyi tells us, they "cannot help considering the salaries of the Soviet work-

ers who are exempted from taxation as extremely high"!

The peasants had a hard enough time before, under the czarist regime, when they had a few thousand grand dukes, bureaucrats, etc., to support; but now to have to support an army of Soviet workers who are exempt from taxation is rather galling to them.

The "Izvestia," organ of the Food Supply Commissariat, for December, 1918, states that to overcome the "desperate resistance" of the peasantry to the Soviet methods, armed food detachments to the number of 36,500 bayonets were formed, and that the casualties of these food detachments during the seven preceding months averaged over one thousand per month.

For example, when the Commissar of Finances and his associates endeavored to levy a special tax of 790,000 rubles on the Tsarevoss Churk district near the Volga, the peasants revolted and killed; they smashed up the Communist Club of the district and wrecked the homes of the Soviet members. Whereupon the appropriate People's Commissars sent two regiments of Letts and Chinese to the district, shot 2700 peasants, arrested 1500 others, and suppressed the revolt. But little things like a localized peasant's revolt do not greatly bother the Bolsheviks.

A widespread revolt would, of course, be a serious matter, but widespread revolts are not easy to arrange among peasants in a country where the peasantry can neither read nor write, and where arms, ammunition and transportation facilities are almost wholly in the hands of those in power.

Despite the difficulties that confront the People's Commissar for Finances, and the failure of his taxation schemes to work out very well, he consoles himself with the statement that "the tax will serve as a measure of discipline", anyway. He thinks it serves to put a wholesome fear of the Bolshevik authorities into the hearts of the peasantry.

"It creates," he assures his readers, "despite some unpleasant, possibly even hostile, relations with the taxpayers, a consciousness of the state power!"

He further alleges that "by absorbing paper

money from the populace, the tax raises the value of that money"—which sounds plausible enough at first blush; but, unfortunately, experience has taught the Bolsheviks and their victims that as a matter of fact the value of their printing-press money has gone on depreciating, and has depreciated colossally.

The Commissar of Finances, however, remains undaunted, and comes back at the critics and doubting Thomases with the assurance that, no matter whether the Russian currency appreciates or depreciates, it makes no difference at all in the long run; for, he says, "money, after the completion of a cycle of economic measures, will be abolished altogether. * * * It will be of no concern to us then if the ruble is worth nothing at all!"

Fortunately, a flash of true illumination strikes the People's Commissar for Finances at this point, and he takes the people into his confidence so far as to suggest that, although the happy day of universal communism will surely arrive soon, "it is nevertheless important that we maintain ourselves until then"! To which a somewhat amused echo answers, "Right you are!"

MAY TERMINATE AGREEMENT.

The members of Riggers and Stevedores' Union are receiving notices of a special meeting to be held in the Building Trades Temple next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of voting on a proposal to terminate the existing agreement with the Waterfront Employers' Union. A clause in the agreement provides that either of the interested parties may cancel the terms of the document after giving sixty days' notice. If the union votes favorably on the proposal July 25 will be the expiration date of the present contract. For many years the organization has failed in the efforts to unionize the Charles Nelson Lumber Company. It has finally been decided that the firm must be unionized and the union is desirous of placing itself in a position to proceed without violating any contracts with the Employers' Union, representing the several employing firms, including the shipowners.

Union Labor Day, June 7th

**Let's get together on the Label—
we can supply your demand for**

UNION LABEL SHIRTS at FACTORY PRICES

**SPECIAL—Our Make, Blue
Chambray Work Shirt, Full Cut,
Well Made
Worth \$2.00 · · \$1.50**

**Men's Seasonable Union Made
Union Suits or Shirts and Drawers
—Best Makes—Popular Prices—**

EAGLESON'S

**1118 Market St., OPPOSITE 7TH
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**ALSO
Los Angeles and Sacramento**

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of conferences between the wage scale committee of Laundry Workers' Union and the laundry employers during the week. The committee will meet the Laundry Owners' Association in the association rooms in the Call building next Friday night.

Harry Korts has been selected as chairman of the election committee of the union and will direct the regular election, which is to be held on June 16. Nominations will be made at the meeting of June 2.

John O'Keefe of the local union will represent the International Union at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor which convenes June 9. He will leave about June 1st.

Roy Burt, third vice-president of the International Union and a member of the local union, has been nominated as a candidate for the 1920 convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood that he will be elected throughout the jurisdiction. Harry L. Morrison, incumbent has been nominated as International Secretary Treasurer and John O'Keefe, Earl Young and M. A. Peterson as trustees.

Thirty new members were taken in at the last meeting and the action of the Labor Council in relation to the proposed general strike approved.

A special meeting will be held in K. of P. Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, on the evening of May 29th to further consider the new draft of the by-laws.

FURUSETH SAYS OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union who has returned after having attended the International Seamen's Conference in London and Paris, says that the American merchant marine has a brighter prospect today than at any time since the days of the clipper ships.

"The seamen of the world have reached the point of equalization of wages," says Furuseth. "Wage scales of foreign countries are rapidly approaching the American standard."

The American labor leader has been fighting his greatest battle at the peace conference in the interest of the seamen of the world.

Furuseth refused to be quoted on the League of Nations.

In his report of the conference Furuseth said: After a tremendous struggle the following was adopted as a protocol to be read in conjunction with article 19 of the constitution of the conference on international labor legislation:

"In no case shall any of the high contracting powers be asked or required, as the result of the adoption by the conference of any recommendation or draft convention, to diminish the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned."

He is now on his way to San Pedro to visit the seamen's unions in the southern part of the State. He may come to San Francisco before returning to the convention of the American Federation to be held in Atlantic City next month, after which he will go to Washington to remain during the session of Congress.

MILK DRIVERS RAISE INDORSED.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has indorsed the new wage scale of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union which calls for an increase of \$5 per week or a rate of \$37.50 for the regular drivers. The scale also calls for an increase of \$5 a week for extra men who receive the top wage owing to the nature of their work. Five hundred men are affected and the scale has been forwarded to the employers. Conferences are expected to open within a few days. The Labor Council will be asked to approve the schedule on Friday evening.

OPPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a splendid new show next week in which there will be only two holdovers. Blossom Seeley, who heads the bill, is known to vaudeville fame as "The Toledo Girl" and High Potentate of Syncopated Melody and to baseball fans as Mrs. Rube Marquard. Miss Seeley was the first syncopated singer of sufficient artistic merit to blend harmoniously with the surroundings of a two-dollar Broadway production and she has continued among the most luminous stars of the theater ever since. She is now out-seeleying Seeley and in a little ragtime skit called "Seeley's Syncopated Studio" with the assistance of four princes of ragtime she is absolutely at her best. Molly McIntyre will appear in a romantic Irish playlet by Lester Longman erstwhile of this city. The scenes are laid in Ireland and the dialogue is replete with Irish wit and humor. Miss McIntyre who appears as Peggy Nolan, an Irish colleen, is blest with a charming personality and a brogue both rich and sweet and is supported by an excellent company. "The Girl and the Dancing Fool" is the title of the funny and enjoyable skit to be presented by Thomas Patricola and Ruby Myer. Orville Whiteledge and Rube Beckworth style their offering "Pianojazz." On two grand pianos they play popular songs and jazz melodies which they have adapted to their own original style and personality. They also introduce character songs effectively. Jack Dunham and Sammy Edwards are wholesale dealers in fun. They sing, dance, jive and indulge in burlesque. Reo and Helmar have been appropriately described as physical masterpieces and rank among the greatest of gymnasts. They also appear in a series of artistic poses. Maud Earl and her company will

appear in the fantastic offering, "The Vocal Verdict." Lucille Cavanagh who has created the greatest terpsichorean sensation vaudeville has known in many moons will repeat her 1919 Edition of Dance.

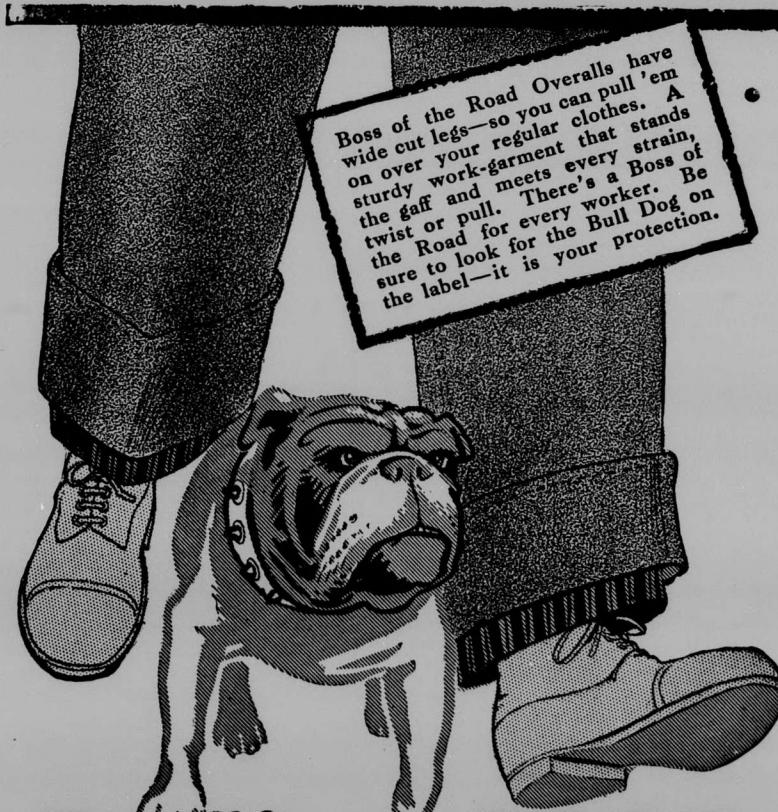
MERGER PROPOSED.

John Hawkins, secretary of Cooks' Union No. 44, says that the smoker given by the union was attended by the members of the Cooks' Association and that the two organizations are getting much closer together on a plan of complete unionization of the two bodies. The association has in its membership cooks banded together for social purposes and the union is naturally interested primarily with raising wages and improving working conditions. It is possible that an amalgamation may take place in the near future and that the programs of the organizations may be merged into one body to further the social and economic welfare of all the members. The charter of the union has been opened to new and suspended members with surprising results in applications being received at the offices, according to Hawkins.

BARBERS OPPOSE STRIKE.

George Price, business agent of Barbers' Union No. 148, announces that the organization has gone on record as opposed to the general strike now being advocated by the International Workers' Defense League as a means of protest against the imprisonment of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, as well as a vehicle for obtaining new trials for them.

Buy War-Savings Stamps weekly; help your money grow, and help Uncle Sam row.



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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 58
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919.

The Seattle "Union Record" publishes an editorial squib from the "Labor Clarion" in which we called attention to the anti-American policy of the Puget Sound sheet and endeavors to ridicule the position taken by this paper. As an evidence of the soundness of our criticism we call attention to the fact that in the same column in which our reference was published appears an editorial three-fourths of a column in length, pleading the cause of Germany. "The Record," for some reason or other, is always interested in helping Germany out of her difficulties, difficulties which she brought on herself as a result of her effort for world dominion. Wonder why?

A glance at the prominent speakers and writers in the category of socialists in this country finds them aligned in two groups of as different complexion and aims as exist in Russia, Germany, Hungary, France, England, Italy, Belgium and other European countries. One faction in each of these countries represents the principles and aims of socialismus asiaticus, or the bolshevik brand of socialism as enunciated and practiced by the followers of Lenin, Trotzki, and followers of the ideals of communism and anarchy. The other faction is representative of the socialismus academicus, the theories of La Salle and Karl Marx. Of course, the latter is claimed by both sides, but all competent authorities among socialists themselves state that Karl Marx was an evolutionist and not a revolutionist such as is the requisite of the Asiatic brand of propagandist. This latter group, the traditional socialists as they have hereto appeared before the American public, supported the war against Germany, rendered valuable service in redeeming socialism from the charge of being unpatriotic, and is now supporting the League of Nations and through its most able men demonstrating the league to be in conformity with the Fourteen Points of President Wilson. This loyal group of socialists contains names among which some are of national and international repute, such as Allan L. Benson, presidential candidate in 1916; John Spargo, A. M. Simons, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Henry L. Slobodin, W. J. Ghent, and William English Walling. The other group allied with the Asiatic type of socialism contains names such as Eugene V. Debs, William D. Haywood, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Emma Goldman, Rhys Williams and Victor Berger. The schism between the two groups in America is now complete, and the tendency of the future is to further disintegration of the socialistic economic theory, or its becoming more practical and therefore less satisfactory to the dreaming socialists.

:: Disrupters Repudiated ::

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council held last Friday night, that turbulent little band of dreamers which is endeavoring in controvension of the laws of the labor movement to bring about a general strike to effect a political purpose, the release of Mooney and Billings from prison, received an overwhelming and definite setback in their course. They endeavored to have the Council endorse the general strike, and insisted upon a roll-call vote on the proposition. When the ballots were counted it was discovered that the delegates, by a vote of 124 to 40, sustained the adverse report of the Executive Committee of the Council on the subject. The report said:

"In the matter of circular letter issued to central labor councils by the International Workers' Defense League and forwarding ballots for the taking of a strike vote, committee finds that said organization is calling three general strikes of five days each, to begin respectively on July 4, September 1 and November 19, next to be followed, as the communication states, by an indefinite general strike, if there is no sign that justice will prevail. We understand that all the said strikes contemplate is the bringing about of new trials for Mooney and Billings. Your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the International Workers' Defense League has no authority from the organized labor movement to call strikes, and that all who co-operate in this general strike movement are using the movement for other than trade-union purposes, and that if this procedure is continued it will result in a general demoralization of our movement as completely as in the countries where general strikes are now the order of the day.

"Your committee desires further to impress upon the delegates that, although representing every affiliated union and chartered by the American Federation of Labor for definite purposes and for the promotion of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, this Council has no delegated power to call strikes or interfere with the autonomy of local and international unions in the matter of calling strikes. It is therefore incomprehensible to us that such a body as the International Workers' Defense League assumes to exercise such power, involving the very life of organized labor, or that, composed as it is largely of representatives of labor organizations, it should be willing to sacrifice a single organization for the sake of obtaining a legal remedy in the courts for men, whom we deem unjustly treated by such courts, but under no consideration and under no pretense worthy of such tremendous sacrifices of an entire labor movement as planned by the International Workers' Defense League.

"We deny the right of this organization to call a general strike or arrange for such a program as outlined in the circular letter, and we therefore recommend to the Council that the said circular letter and accompanying ballots be filed, and that the affiliated unions be advised of this action of the Council, as expressing our protest and disapproval of the methods of the International Workers' Defense League."

After this action by the Council an evening newspaper published a statement purporting to come from the office of the repudiated organization as follows:

"One-third of the unions represented favored the strike." How ridiculous this statement is can be judged when it is stated that four delegates from a union which only two days previously had voted not to strike recorded their votes against the committee report, while another delegate voted no and announced that when the matter came before his organization he would oppose the strike. Two delegates from the Municipal Carmen's Union, and a delegate from the Trackmen's Union of the Municipal car line, voted with the radical brigade when it is common knowledge that these organizations could not be lifted off the job with an electric crane. There were numerous other instances of this kind, all of which tend to show that when the day for the strike rolls around there will not be enough workers responding to cause a flutter on the industrial surface. The labor movement is sound and sane and cannot be drawn into such absurd actions even if a few of the members can be so fooled.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Nick Lenine tells the world that the "dictatorship of the proletariat" answers the whole question of how to run the world. Under that scheme the proletariat is the whole show and nobody else gets a look in. How funny it is that a "government" of the proletariat—a government that believes in throwing the whole bourgeois outfit into the ocean—should hire a whole army of bourgeois businessmen and lawyers and promoters and put them in one of New York's finest office buildings for the purpose of establishing bourgeois commercial relations with capitalistic America. The poor Russian either has a sense of humor—or hasn't sense enough to see the joke.

That the I. W. W. are true representatives of Bolshevism is apparent from the following account of a representative meeting of that organization recently held in Chicago, as reported in the Seattle "Union Record": "Organize, march on and take what belongs to you," was the advice given at a radical mass meeting staged by the national convention of the I. W. W. here last night." The same advice was given the Russian peasants by proclamation of Lenine: "The land belongs to you, and the money in the banks belongs to you. Go and get it." And they took it—and we know they do not yet know what to do with it, to make it productive.

The Tacoma Labor Council has by unanimous vote gone on record as favoring national prohibition and instructing its delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to vote in favor of prohibition. Secretary James A. Duncan of the Seattle Labor Council, and Secretary E. J. Stack of the Portland Labor Council, were leaders in the movement to make the States of Washington and Oregon go dry, and their names were heralded by the Anti-Saloon League for years back as among those prominent labor leaders who represented the real sentiments of labor on the prohibition question. If radicalism wins, it is sure also to impose world-wide prohibition in material living. To be consistent, radicalism should also, when it comes to power, suppress freedom of thought and speech. And it will, for proof look at Russia, where freedom of thought and speech is absolutely suppressed. Radicalism in the minority is one thing, in the majority another thing, for proof look again at Russia, where the tyranny of czarism is equaled if not surpassed by Bolshevism.

The soviet chiefs in Seattle are beginning to reap the rewards of their "demonstrations of solidarity." A new central body is being organized in that city known as the "Federated Unions of Seattle." At the last meeting of the new body fifty-five local unions were represented by accredited delegates. The announcement states that the "organization is to act as a central labor body, taking over the work now done by the Central Labor Council, leaving that body as a sort of semi-political clearing house for oratory and debate, the Federated Unions assuming authority on economic and industrial questions." This was to be expected because for months past one union after another has been withdrawing from the Central Labor Councils of Seattle and Tacoma because of the crazy manner in which these councils have been conducted by the red officers who have by some means come into control of them. As we have said on numerous occasions, the red lunatics never gained control of anything that they did not ultimately destroy. They are always destructionists to such an extent that they have absolutely lost the faculty of construction. This is in harmony with nature's laws.

WIT AT RANDOM

Proprietor (just demobilized)—Yus, I've been through it—officers' cook two years—wounded twice.

Tommy (tasting the soup)—You're lucky, mate. It's a wonder they didn't kill yer.—London "Opinion."

The Hostess—I am going to ask you to take Mrs. Salston down to dinner.

Featherstone—What shall I talk to her about? The Hostess—It won't be necessary.—"Judge."

Tytephist—Is there anything more exasperating than to have a wife who can cook but won't do it?

Dyspeptic—Yes—to have one that can't cook and will do it.—Boston "Transcript."

Promoter (concluding his favorite oration)—I tell you, sir, there's millions in my scheme! The stockholders will double their money in one year. Why, if I only had twenty thousand—

Conservative Capitalist (interrupting)—Names on your sucker list?—Buffalo "Express."

Carelessness in putting his words together was the downfall of a young man at a local theatre. When the curtain went up for the first act he found that the hat of a young lady in front of him obstructed his view of the stage. Wishing to see the performance, he said to her:

"I want to look as well as you."

"Do you?" she inquired.

"Certainly!" he replied.

"Ah, then, you will have to alter your face a great deal," was the crushing retort.

General Crowder tells one on himself. Seems they had posted a new sentry in front of the draft office and the general thought he'd try him out. So he approached and asked: "Have you your general orders?"

"Nope," retorted the rookie.

"Have you any special orders?" persisted the general.

"Nope," once more.

"Do you mean to tell me that the sentry you relieved left you without a word?"

"Nope," said the private. "He said, 'Look out for Crowder; he's a crab.'"

The aged lady next door had been ill, so one morning Willie's mother said to her small son:

"Willie, run over and see how old Mrs. Smith is this morning."

Willie departed, but in a few moments he came running back and said:

"She says it's none of your business."

"Why, Willie," exclaimed his mother, "what did you ask her?"

"Just what you told me to," said Willie. "I said you wanted to know how old she was!"

Rudyard Kipling one day paid a visit to a bookseller's. He picked up several books, one after the other, and glanced through them. At last, finding one he thought might suit him, he turned to the bookseller.

"Is this good?" he asked.

"I don't know," was the reply; "I haven't read it."

Mr. Kipling feigned great surprise. "A bookseller," he exclaimed, "and you don't read your books."

The bookseller was in no mood to trifle with frivolous customers.

"Well, why should I?" he snapped. "If I were a chemist, would you expect me to try all my drugs?"

MISCELLANEOUS

SHELLEY'S PROPHECY.

A prophetic vision of the America of today was seen by the English poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, in his "Revolt of Islam," written in 1817.

The poet's great-grandfather, Timothy Shelley, had emigrated to America, and his grandfather, afterward Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., was born in Newark, New Jersey. It may be assumed though direct evidence is lacking, that Percy Bysshe Shelley learned from his grandfather something of the possibilities for the land which in that day was little more than a wilderness. This is what the poet said of America more than one hundred years ago:

"There is a people mighty in its youth,
A land beyond the oceans of the West,
Where, though with rudest rites, Freedom and
Truth

Are worshiped; from a glorious mother's breast
Who, since high Athens fell, among the rest,
Sate like the Queen of Nations, but in woe,
By inbred monsters outraged and oppressed,
Turns to her chainless child for succor now,
It draws the milk of power in Wisdom's fullest
flow.

That land is like an eagle, whose young gaze
Feeds on the noon tide beam, whose golden
plume

Floats moveless on the storm, and in the blaze
Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapped in
gloom;

An epitaph of glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe may thy fame be made
Great people! as the sands thou shalt become;
Thy growth is swift as morn when night must
fade;

The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy
shade."

—From the "Sentinel Review," Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

MORE RED SUCCESS.

The following is taken from the minutes of the Alameda Labor Council, and demonstrates what a success the red birds made of the Shipyard Laborers' Union on that side of the bay:

"Delegate Altman called attention to the Shipyard Laborers' Union which from a membership of 2500 now numbered scarcely 350, and he moved that the Central Labor Council instruct Organizer Castro to call a mass meeting of the Shipyard Laborers and endeavor to hold that organization together. Brother Wagner of the Butchers' Union, in support of the resolution, called attention to the apparent deliberate destruction of the great Shipyard Laborers' Union. He stated that the condition of affairs as apparent was making union men disgusted and if these conditions were allowed to prevail many men would be disgusted with organized labor. He stated that this organization a year ago had 2500 members and to think that its destiny was controlled by a picked few, who, with 47 members present, voted out their loyal officers and put themselves in, was an illustration of the kind of solidarity preached by the men responsible for the Shipyard Laborers destruction. These men were always crying solidarity. They wanted to revolutionize the world in 24 hours and yet, after a year and a half control of this magnificent organization, their form of solidarity was evidenced by a frame-up meeting attended by 47 of their kind. 'God help this solidarity,' said Brother Wagner. 'We don't propose that this organization shall be destroyed, and it is time that the Central Labor Council and all of the unions came to the rescue, and I hope that the resolution will carry.' The motion carried."

WAGE INCREASES.

A comparative study of the increase of wage scales in San Francisco during a two year period with the cost of living reveals many interesting facts.

The wage scale of fifty-seven key unions have been selected with the rates in effect in January, 1917, and January, 1919. Taking the wage scale of January, 1917, as 100, the percentage of increase in each case has been computed and added in the accompanying table.

For purposes of comparison, it must be remembered that the wage scale of January, 1917, represents the pre-war wage scale of most of the unions, few advances having been made since 1915. Where advances have been made since 1913, the percentage of increase was inconsiderable.

The cost of living for the six-year period from January, 1913, to January, 1919, shows an increase of 88 per cent, according to statistics prepared by the Department of Labor. In no case has the wage scale during the six-year period increased in proportion.

The cost of living in San Francisco, computed from data furnished by the Department of Labor during the two-year period ending January, 1919, shows an increase of 35.9 per cent.

The following table shows the relative cost of living in San Francisco compared with the six months ending June 31, 1917:

1917—	
June	100.0
July	100.1
August	100.5
September	102.7
October	105.7
November	109.1
December	112.6
1918—	
January	116.9
February	119.8
March	121.2
April	121.7
May	121.4
June	121.2
July	120.5
August	121.1
September	123.4
October	126.6
November	131.2
December	135.0

It will be noted by a study of the wage scales that during this period twenty-four of the unions received increases in excess of the increased cost of living for the period covered.

As most of these increases of wages were based on a showing of retroactive increase of the cost of living, it is clear that wages generally marched about a year behind the "high cost of living."

Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union wage can be taken as the key for the wages of all helpers in the shipyards. This would represent about 10,000 men in the bay district, and while the percentage of increase is 56 per cent during the two-year period, this percentage of increase represents all advances in wages since 1915.

In any study of these statistics it must be remembered that the workers with the lowest wage scales represent a large proportion of the entire number of wage earners.

The comparison clearly shows that the skilled workers were able to obtain a greater increase than the unskilled. As an illustration, journeymen blacksmiths were increased from \$4 to \$6.40 a day, or a total of \$2.40, while the blacksmith's helper was increased from \$3 to \$4.72, or a total of \$1.72. The percentage of increase of the journeymen was 60 per cent, as compared with 56 per cent for the helper. While the percentages show little difference, the aggregate increase was much greater, for it must be recognized that the basic cost of living remains practically the same for all workers, regardless of their skill.

For a few months during the period of the war shipbuilders and men employed in the metal trades industries were able, by receiving a bonus for overtime, to swell their earnings to large proportions. This condition, however, did not

maintain for a long period, and while individual weekly pay checks showed incredible amounts, few men were able to keep up the pace, and there were few cases where men with families had occasion to make income tax returns.

It is an unquestioned fact that the award of the Macy Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was the largest single factor in establishing increased wage scales in San Francisco. The wages set by this board were paid by the Government to approximately 60,000 men in the bay district. The increases made by this board were substantial, and necessitated similar increases all along the line in local industries.

The work of this board has been completed, yet its decisions will have a far-reaching effect upon wage conditions in this district for many years to come.

It may be said without any fear of contradiction that all future wage scales will be based on the cost of living. This precedent has been established. What other factors will enter into the construction of wage scales in the future is problematical, but employers and workmen alike agree there must be established a basic budget figure to meet the cost of existence, and to that must be added a variable "profit" margin to add zest to the life work of the wage earner.

The following table of union wage scales in key unions in San Francisco shows the rate in force in January, 1917, as compared with January, 1919. The percentage of increase is shown by taking the wage scale of 1917 as 100 and adding the increase in effect as of January, 1919:

Name of Union—	Minimum	Pct.
Asphalt Workers	\$ 3.50	1.00
(day)	5.00	1.43
Bakery Wagon Drivers	21.00	1.00
(week)	31.75	1.51
Bakers No. 24	22.00	1.00
(week)	30.00	1.36
Barbers	16.00	1.00
(week)	25.00	1.56
Beer Drivers	23.00	1.00
(week)	28.00	1.22
Bill Posters	3.00	1.00
(day)	5.00	1.67
Blacksmiths, journey'n	4.00	1.00
(day)	6.40	1.60
Helpers	3.00	1.00
(day)	4.72	1.56
Boilermakers	4.00	1.00
(day)	6.40	1.60
Bottlers	22.50	1.00
(week)	27.00	1.20
Boxmakers & Sawyers	3.25	1.00
(day)	3.50	1.08
Brewery Workers	25.50	1.00
(week)	31.00	1.22
Bricklayers	7.00	1.00
(day)	9.00	1.29
Butchers (meat cutters)	21.00	1.00
(week)	30.00	1.43
Butchers (slaughterers)	100.00	1.00
(month)	125.00	1.25
Carpenters No. 483	5.00	1.00
(day)	7.00	1.40
Capmakers, men	18.00	1.00
(week)	21.00	1.17
Capmakers, women	7.00	1.00
(week)	12.00	1.71
Cooks, with board	3.00	1.00
(week)	25.00	
Cooks' Helpers, with bd.	10.00	1.00
(week)	14.00	1.40
Cracker Bakers	3.25	1.00
(day)	3.75	1.15
Cracker Packers, wom'n	1.25	1.00
(day)	1.75	1.40

Electrical Workers No. 151, line men	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	5.80	1.45
Electrical Workers No. 537, cable splicers	(day)	4.75	1.00
	(day)	5.50	1.15
Electrical Workers, telephone men	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	4.75	1.19
Elevator Operators	(month)	75.00	
	(month)	85.00	
Garment Cutters	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	4.50	1.13
Garment Workers (women)	piecework	25%	

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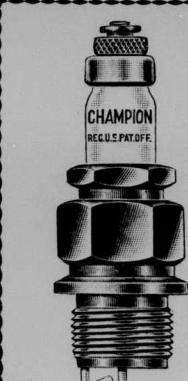
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SPECIAL—Blue Overalls \$2.15, Black Overalls \$1.85

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Gas Workers	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	4.00	1.34
Hatters	(week)	22.00	1.00
	(week)	27.50	1.25
Horseshoers	(day)	5.00	1.00
	(day)	7.00	1.40
Janitors	(month)	75.00	1.00
	(month)	100.00	1.33
Laundry Workers	(week)	9.00	1.00
	(week)	11.50	1.28
Machinists	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	6.40	1.60
Milk Wagon Drivers	(month)	90.00	1.00
	(month)	114.00	1.27
Molders	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	6.40	1.60
Moving Picture Oper	(day)	5.00	1.00
	(day)	6.00	1.20
Patternmakers	(day)	5.00	1.00
	(day)	7.52	1.50
Pile Drivers	(day)	5.00	1.00
	(day)	7.00	1.40
Photo Engravers	(week)	24.00	1.00
	(week)	31.00	1.29
Press Feeders	(week)	13.50	1.00
	(week)	18.00	1.33
Mailers, day work			
Foremen	(day)	6.00	1.00
	(day)	6.75	1.13
Journeymen	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	4.75	1.19
Night work—			
Foremen	(day)	6.00	1.00
	(day)	7.00	1.17
Journeymen	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	5.00	1.25
Rammermen	(day)	5.00	1.00
	(day)	6.00	1.20
Retail Delivery Drivers	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	4.50	1.50
Riggers and Stevedores	(hour)	.60	1.00
	(hour)	.80	1.33
Sailors	(month)	50.00	1.00
	(month)	75.00	1.50
Sheet Metal Workers,			
No. 104	(day)	5.50	1.00
	(day)	6.88	1.25
Stable and Garage			
Employees	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	4.50	1.50
Steam and Operating			
Engineers	(day)	3.50	1.00
	(day)	5.00	1.43
Steam Fitters, No. 150.	(day)	4.00	1.00
	(day)	6.40	1.60
St. Carmen, Municipal	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	4.00	1.33
Trackmen, Municipal	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	4.50	1.50
Teamsters, No. 85	(day)	3.00	1.00
	(day)	3.50	1.17
Typographical	(week)	26.00	1.00
	(day)	5.00	1.15
Waiters (all houses)	(day)	2.00	1.00
Class A	(day)	2.50	1.25
Class B	(day)	3.00	1.50
Waitresses	(week)	9.00	1.00
	(week)	12.00	1.33

—San Francisco Chronicle.

MACHINISTS OPPOSE STRIKE.

The meeting of the Machinists' Union on Wednesday evening voted on the question of the general strike for the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and by a vote of 566 for and 780 against decided not to participate. To strike would have required 1010 votes, so that the result fell short 336 votes. This is the union that was depended upon to lead in approving the strike because of the fact that Edward D. Nolan, one of the so-called bomb defendants and secretary of the International Workers' Defense League, was elected president of the machinists at the last election. The result indicates that the membership of the organization is getting tired of its radical leadership and is ready to swing back into line with the policies of the trade-union movement.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Raymond C. Koen of the marine engineers, Karl Muller of the painters, Carl Muller of the bakers, George Herman of the teamsters, William N. Iberg of the electrical workers, Conrad W. Gingefelser of the cigar makers, George T. O'Brien of the postal clerks.

RED CROSS TO APPEAL.

An appeal to the American people for funds to carry on the work of their American Red Cross will be made next November according to the following statement issued today by Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the Central Committee of the organization:

"Appalling conditions in the countries of Eastern Europe, imposing on the American Red Cross obligations additional to those assumed during the period of the world war, and the continuance of activities in connection with the already outlined domestic program of the Red Cross, make necessary an appeal to the people of America for further funds to carry on the work for the relief of humanity."

"It has been decided to make this appeal in the Autumn, in a period of two weeks culminating on the eleventh of November, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice—a season when the American people may properly give manifestation through contributions to their Red Cross, of their thankfulness for deliverance from added horrors of war which have fallen upon nations less fortunate."

"At present the American Red Cross is bringing to a close its activities in the countries of Western Europe, and with the withdrawal of American troops from the war zone its work for the army abroad will end automatically. Disease and suffering of the most heartrending character, however, are calling for relief in other fields. The new international organization of Red Cross societies is preparing to deal with relief and health problems throughout the world in future years, but there are immediate emergencies which require the aid of the agencies already established. Foremost among these agencies is the American Red Cross. At present emergencies are being met with all the resources available, but it is apparent that the imperative calls for assistance for the next year or more will make additional funds necessary."

"It is anticipated that the generous heart of the American people will respond to the appeal to the full extent of the needs that will present themselves."

STEAMFITTERS VOTE NO.

Steamfitters' Union 590, on Wednesday evening, voted against participating in the general strike to be called for the purpose of liberating Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, the vote being 66 in favor and 93 against. A three-fourths vote is required to call a strike. Not a union in the city has displayed any enthusiasm for the strike. The unions which have given a majority for it have in every instance polled but an insignificant percentage of the membership, thus showing that but few of the workers take the proposal seriously.

DREDGEMEN'S WAGE SCALE.

The new wage scale of Dredgemen's Union of California, calling for an increase of \$15 per month, has been indorsed by the Labor Council and the Water-front Workers' Federation. The new schedule also calls for improved sanitary conditions on the upriver dredges.

EASTERN BAKERS WIN.

Bakers' Union No. 26 of Denver has won a two years' fight against two large baking concerns which have now signed union shop agreements and recognized the bakery workers' wage scale. This leaves but one bakery plant of any size in this city outside the union ranks.

Syracuse, N. Y., Bakers' Union has secured an increase of the minimum wage rate from \$21 to \$24 and the maximum from \$27 to \$31. Working hours were also reduced from nine to eight per day.

TO REORGANIZE DETROIT MARKETS.

The City of Detroit is negotiating for the services of a superintendent of marketing, to reorganize and manage Detroit's market system.

The recommendations of the recent market survey may be summarized as follows:

First—That a market superintendent be secured, with sufficient assistance, to erect and operate markets, warehouses, etc.; make investigations of food distribution, and conduct educational campaigns to promote the use of markets. Estimated cost, \$15,000 per year.

Second—Inclusion of Department of Weights and Measures within the Market Department.

Third—That retail public markets be built at points throughout the city, the first to be erected in the downtown business section and to cost approximately \$400,000.

Fourth—That later a wholesale produce terminal and cold storage warehouse be built.

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The unlucky have but hours, and those they lose." (Dryden).

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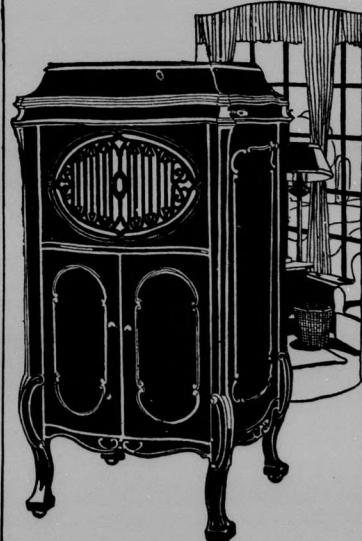
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 16, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Financial Secretary McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cap Makers, Isador Schneider. Waiters, Chas. Blum, Otto Benndorf, vice Frank Flamm and L. A. Francoeur. Undertakers, S. D. Palmer, C. K. Russell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Secretary to the President of the United States, acknowledging receipt of resolutions relative to the cancellation of contracts for shipbuilding. From Laundry Workers' Union, with reference to the wages paid members in city institutions. From Shipyard Laborers, donating \$20 to cemetery workers. From Molders' Union, donating \$50 to cemetery workers. Moving Picture Operators, donating \$50; Bakery Wagon Drivers, donating \$10; and Electrical Workers No. 92, donating \$5 to cemetery workers. From Steam Engineers with reference to the reinstatement of one of its members in Cypress Lawn Cemetery as Engineer. From the "Bulletin" with reference to a Story Contest for workers in the various trades.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Teachers' Association requesting Council to communicate with Governor relative to signing certain bills which were passed by the legislature.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Consumers' Co-operative League, requesting affiliated unions and members to take a membership in the League.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested unionists to refrain from patronizing Hardiman, Powell street near Market, as he carries non-union hats. Retail Delivery Drivers—Are organizing drivers of Tea Companies; Jewel Tea Company fair; look for button. Elevator Operators—Are organizing men in downtown buildings; have laid general strike order on the table. Pile Drivers—Strike in good shape; looks hopeful of winning. Beer bottlers—Have difficulty in organizing Soda Water Bottlers; Union Seltzer Co. unfair. Bakers—Have reached a tentative agreement with employers on new agreement; will meet Saturday evening; have purchased \$1000 Victory Bonds. Steam Fitters No. 590—Have purchased \$4000 Victory Bonds. Federal Employees—Have purchased \$500 Victory Bonds; will hold initiation on Wednesday evening; will take in 150 new members. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have purchased \$2000 Victory Bonds. Barbers—Have purchased \$1000 Victory Bonds. Cooks—Are getting new members; have purchased \$200 Victory Bonds. Office Employees—Have reached agreement with Board of Public Works and clerks will receive increase in wages. Boiler Makers—Have purchased \$15000 Victory Bonds. Waiters—Have purchased \$500 Victory Bonds. Teamsters No. 85—Have purchased \$5000 Victory Bonds. Laundry Workers—Have purchased \$2000 Victory Bonds. Shipyard Laborers—Purchased \$1000 Victory Bonds. Trackmen—Have not received increase yet. Janitors—Are requesting \$20 increase from the city.

Executive Committee—In the matter of Bartenders' Union requesting a boycott on the saloon of McCann & Johnson, Committee advised Bro. Condrotte to again call upon the firm and report back to the Council. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Washington, Hausslers, Regent, Edison and Fairyland Theaters. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Dredgemen's Union. Wage scale of Tailors' Union laid over

one week, no committee appearing from the union. The complaint of Carmen's Union with reference to the suspension of one of its members was referred to Secretary O'Connell to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of the circular letter issued by the International Workers' Defense League to Central Councils and inclosing strike ballots, committee recommended that the said circular letter and accompanying ballots be filed and that the affiliated unions be advised of this action of the Council, as expressing our protest and disapproval of the methods of the International Workers' Defense League. Moved that the report of the Committee be adopted; carried by a roll call vote of 124 in favor, and 40 against. Motion to close the debate was carried by a vote of 101 in favor; 42 against. Moved to have a roll call vote was carried. The previous question was called for on the original motion.

Law and Legislative Committee—Pursuant to instructions of the Council to prepare resolutions endorsing the stand of President Wilson on the Italian and Oriental territorial claims, committee held two meetings, and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Bros. Baker and Johnson to draft suitable resolutions covering said subject, and submitted the following: Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the organized workers of San Francisco, California, that we, as American citizens and residents of a country that is in a position to weigh disinterestedly and impartially the terms of settlement for a just and lasting peace, stand squarely behind President Wilson on the Fiume question; that we endorse the principle emphasized by him refusing recognition of secret pacts and agreements detrimental to the general rights of nations; and that we solemnly reiterate our adherence to the League of Nations as agreed upon by the Allies and associated powers at Paris; and further, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the American Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, A new order of diplomacy and world politics, based upon the imperishable ideals of President Wilson's Fourteen Points and upon the traditional policy of the American people to fight for principle and not for material gain, was written into human history by the signing of the armistice between the belligerent nations on November 11, 1918; and

Whereas, At the subsequent Peace Conference at Paris, Italy has presented claims to the Port and City of Fiume on the Adriatic Sea, and this and various other incidents around the peace table are indications of a tendency, among the representative statesmen of the powers allied and associated with the United States, to return to the old world conditions with their sordid self-seeking and materialistic conceptions of international relations; and

Whereas, According to the American and foreign press, Italy bases her claims mainly on the three following grounds: 1st, The provisions of a secret treaty entered into between Italy, England and France as a condition of Italy's participation in the war, by which treaty Italy was promised the provinces lost to Austria and essential to the national and racial unity of the Italian people, and by which also each of the con-

tracting powers obligated itself not to make a separate peace. 2nd, The necessity of Italy, in self-protection, to secure herself against the possibility of the conquered enemy renewing the war or waging a future war for revenge. 3rd, The racial relationship and sympathy of the population of Fiume, colonized by Italians and claiming the right of self-determination; and

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Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.82
Employees' Pension Fund	296,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.



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Whereas, President Wilson in a public document has conclusively shown the weakness and unreasonableness of Italy's claim to Fiume; and it is clear that the signing of the armistice, with the approval and consent of all the powers, including Italy and her allies, obviates the first of the above reasons or arguments, not to mention the fact that the secret treaty in its terms makes no specific reference to Fiume; as the dismemberment of Austria, the liberation of her subject peoples and their recognition as independent states, removes the second argument; and the third is likewise removed by the incontrovertible fact that the territory surrounding and contributory to Fiume as a seaport and center of business contains a preponderance of people of Slavic and not Italian race thus rendering the principle of self-determination not applicable in such a case; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the organized working people of San Francisco, California, that we, as American citizens and residents of a country that is in a position to weigh disinterestedly and impartially the terms of settlement for a just and lasting peace, stand squarely behind President Wilson on the Fiume question; that we endorse the principle emphasized by him refusing recognition of secret pacts and agreements detrimental to the general rights of nations; and that we solemnly reiterate our adherence to the League of Nations as agreed upon by the allied and associated powers at Paris; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the American Federation of Labor.

Report of Committee on Time Agreements— Believing that concerted and united action of all unions engaged in the same or closely allied industries is a pre-requisite to success, your committee recommends: 1st. That all Departmental Councils now organized, whose constituent unions have separate agreements with employers in the same or closely related industries, which said separate agreements expire at different dates, take steps to shape these agreements that in future all such agreements expire as nearly as practicable at the same time. 2nd. That miscellaneous unions unattached to any departmental council devise ways and means to form departmental councils of such scope so that they will embrace unions working at similar employment, and in cases where departmental councils are found unfeasible, conference committees to be formed so that these unions too may enjoy to the full the strength which comes from concerted and united action, and that they also exert their best efforts to negotiate their agreements so that they expire at the same time. Report concurred in. Moved to submit to departmental councils and publish in "Labor Clarion," carried. Moved to authorize committee to call a conference of a number of unions for a proposed provision departmental council; carried.

New Business—Moved that the Landau & Jackson Soda Co., be cited to appear before the Executive Committee to show cause why they should not be declared unfair; carried.

Moved to declare the Firemen's Band unfair; carried.

Receipts—\$602.42. Expenses—\$447.77.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.
P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

The man who has money to burn seldom uses any of it to help enlighten the world.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Be industrious and free; be frugal and free." Buy W. S. S.

UNION LABEL DAY.

We have heard much in the past year of a demonstration of the organized strength of Union Labor. General strikes of variant scope have frequently been proposed in order to convince the world that we are in fact organized. Those who have had experience in strikes know how frightfully expensive they are to those engaged therein. The aim is to stop the wheels of industry until the employing class can be brought to concede the demands of the workers.

While it frequently happens that it is accomplished nevertheless it is always very costly to the participants on the strikers side. On the other hand the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council proposes to the trades unionists of San Francisco a demonstration which is purely constructive in its nature. We propose a remedy whose aim it is to build up while at the same time it can accomplish all that the strike will, even under the most favorable conditions.

We propose that beginning Saturday, June 7th and the first Saturday in each month thereafter, to establish this day as "Union Label Day," in San Francisco. On this day we will expect every trades unionist to do his duty by his fellow trades unionists. The slogan will be wherever you are buying anything, "Demand the Union Label." Also be sure that the places you patronize are 100 per cent union. This we are sure will be a real demonstration, one that will find its way back into the mills, shops and stores and insure the workers therein union jobs under union conditions. Remember that "When you buy non-union made goods, you employ non-union labor."

BETHLEHEM STEEL IN LINE.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has signed a collective bargaining plan with its employees, who are represented by a general committee of over 100 members. Several months ago the National War Labor Board ordered the company to establish a system of collective bargaining. For various reasons this order was postponed by the company, while the unions have continuously urged its application. When the first shop election was held to elect delegates to a convention that would choose members of the committee that would represent the men, the company attempted to secure the election of non-unionists but the organized workers controlled the convention and nominated representatives. Since then delays have occurred until the present time.

While the agreement does not recognize trade unions as such it is an advanced step, which the Pennsylvania "Labor Herald" declares to be a "great victory." Editor Williams, who is also business agent of the Machinists' Union, has been in the thick of this contest, together with American Federation of Labor Organizer Duffy. Williams is not unduly elated, as indicated by this word of caution printed in the last issue of his paper:

"The working success or failure of this plan will depend upon the men standing by their respective unions. Remember the different committees that made 24 trips to Washington, and the trips to New York city were made possible by the labor unions."

TRACY GOES TO ROCHESTER.

At the regular meeting of the Civil Service Commission held on the 12th of this month, President George A. Tracy of the Commission was granted a leave of absence and an appropriation of \$150 made to defray his expenses as delegate to the Civil Service convention to be held in Rochester, N. Y., June 11, 12 and 13. Tracy will also represent the California State Federation of Labor as delegate at the Atlantic City, N. J., convention which convenes on Monday, June 8th.

MUST WAIT DECISION.

The common law rule that either party to an arbitration agreement may withdraw at his pleasure is not applicable to industrial controversies, according to the ruling of the national war labor board in refusing to grant the Akin-Erskine Milling Company of Evansville, Ind., the privilege of withdrawing a labor dispute from the board's consideration.

The effect of the decision is that employers and workers, having made a joint submission to the board, must wait and abide by its final award.



VII

Equitable Billing

There are two items in your water bill—a charge for water, and a charge for the actual cost of service.

The charge for water depends on the number of cubic feet you use. The charge for service is the same every month.

If you are the average householder, you pay for water at the rate of 24 cents a hundred cubic feet (750 gallons). For the cost of service you pay 65 cents a month.

The charge for water is based on what it costs us to collect the water, impound it, keep it pure, convey it to San Francisco, and "lay it down" in front of your house.

The service charge is what it actually costs to connect your service pipe and meter, keep them in repair, read your meter, keep your account and collect your bill.

Your bill has been itemized this way ever since the complete metering of the city enabled us to compute exactly how much water each household consumes.

This form of bill is fairer than the old, and has advantages of which you should avail yourself. It has no advantage to us except the equitable distribution of charges.

Compare your water bills from month to month. If the charge for water varies a good deal, you may be wasting water, or there may be a leak.

The old style was meant to be fair, but in most cases it was not.

Your present bill is businesslike, logical and just.

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

LOOKING OVER OUR BOOKS.

By Henry A. McAnarney.

Time—Before the war. A peasant in Europe—in Hungary, Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia, Italy, Anywhere—is plodding through life following his everyday work with the precision of a clock. At morning he arises, puts on his coarse garments, eats a frugal breakfast of rough food, and goes into the fields. At noon, he stops, conscious of his hunger. A short rest and toil again. At sundown he lays aside his implements and plods to his cottage. Fatigue is his timepiece, and when darkness falls this peasant of Europe stretches his weary body on his crude bed and sleeps. Day to him means sunshine and toil; night, darkness and rest.

In the churchyard of the village on Sundays he can pass among the rough-hewn stones that mark the end of his fathers; he can view the course that he will one day take; he can gaze into the valley of life and see—only death.

This was the history of his line.

Government he knows as a power that holds him to the soil, to the daily grind of things unchanging as the sunlight, as the darkness. It is ever the same. Law in his mind is something he must obey. He has been in the army. Force has broken his natural will. The weapon that he carries is borne to defend that very power which holds him in subjection. That yearning in the soul which men call hope to him is merely dreaming, and through his sleeping intellect a gleam of thought tells him that all men are not as he. Somewhere there is a nation which does not squeeze the substance of a man without giving a return. That land, someone tells him, is called America. This peasant finds that land. He comes with health, strength and vigor. He comes with a virgin mind ready to receive the seed of any doctrine, he comes with his own conception of government, his own ideals of liberty. Vaguely he knows this place he has fixed upon as his future home is a nation of free men; nothing more. His soul is prepared for the mold—any mold. He can be shaped into a good citizen, a bad citizen or no citizen at all.

And he is here. Is he to be left to make his own choice? Is he to be allowed to drift into the sea of discord that is lashed into storm by the fury of revolution?

No. This is the decision of the people!

They have called upon the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor to take hold of this peasant soul and open unto it the light of truth.

The Bureau has taken hold with a full sense of its great responsibility. It has opened the doors of the public schools of the Nation; it has provided the peasant student with textbooks on America and her forms; it has set in motion the machinery to dig him out of the great mass of humanity and start him on the right road.

The guides to this peasant soul, this virgin mind which knows government as the weapon of the tyrant, not the guardian of human rights, are the citizens of our nation, the men and women who know the meaning of liberty to be the right of the citizens of a nation to govern themselves in an orderly manner according to their own will.

These are the true defenders of freedom.

These are the natural protectors of the foreign-born.

These are—America.

"Then is it not true than any American man or woman who gets up in a public place and speaks for Bolshevism is urging the overthrow of our Government and the institution of the horrors you have referred to in this country?" "Yes, sir; that is right." "And, therefore, its apologists here are the enemies of the United States?" "If they are not they are either mush-headed or muddle-headed."—From testimony of Rev. Dr. Simons before Senate Committee.

HERE'S TO THE LABOR EDITOR!

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

He is a man of our flesh and our blood. Most of us have idealized the editor to such a degree that we imagine him to be an ethereal creature whose living among us is a dispensation of divine providence, but for whose existence we are not at all responsible. And as with all of God's gifts, we have become so accustomed to their beneficence and their comfort, that we rather take them for granted. We become conscious of their existence only when they are removed from us, or when there seems to be an occasion for raising a mighty howl.

When the paper comes with regularity, when our names appear in connection with current events, when we agree with the editorials, when there is no demand for the subscription price—then all is well. But if the postman misses out on a delivery, and if our names are mis-spelt, and if the editorials indicate some original thinking which shocks our feelings, and if the business end of the paper is pressed home upon us,—“Oh, cut it out!” comes the disgruntled verdict toward an institution which has served us faithfully year after year, and without which the labor movement could scarcely exist.

To the labor editor we owe a debt of gratitude which a dollar or two a year cannot possibly repay. He fights our battles. He expresses the aspirations of the toiler as the toiler himself cannot express it. He is indeed the voice of the people who wander in the wilderness.

For all this, and much more, those of us who believe in his job should stand by him. He cannot always do it single-handed. Sometimes the pressure becomes too great for mortal man to endure. There's a limit to human strength, no matter how full of purpose and power.

Therefore—when the editor does well, tell him about it, and do it right away. When he asks for his day's wage because he has served you, pay it to him. You'd boycott the fellow who treated you as you do the editor in this respect. In a word—do to the editor as though you were the editor.

A CAUSE OF BOILS.

Epidemics of boils among workmen in a large Middle Western industrial plant, investigation of which was just completed by the Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor, were due largely to the practice of the men in washing their hands in lubricating compounds and cleaning them with waste, according to a report made by Forrest E. Deeds.

Mr. Deeds found that pus infections were common among the workmen. The grease as it came to the plant apparently contained no bacteria, but became contaminated after it had been handled by employees having pus infections on their hands or arms. The grease has a tendency to irritate the skin, causing cracks in which the pus-producing organisms from normal hands might cause an industrial acne, eczema, or epidemic of boils. The use of waste and grease in common tended to spread the infection.

The Service recommends the use of gloves by workmen who handle grease, and frequent cleansing of the hands with warm water and good soap. The use of lanolin is also recommended. Instruction by the plant physician in personal hygiene and care of skin eruptions is strongly urged. Men most subject to skin irritation should be transferred to other work, it is suggested.

Hardened hands are the real trademarks of labor.

PROTECT YOUR
VALUABLES

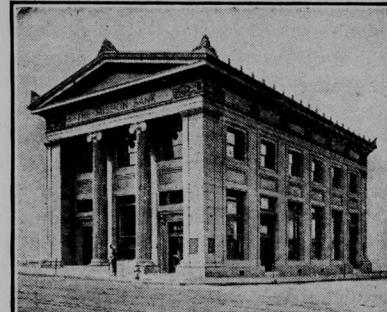
Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
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THE MISSION BANK

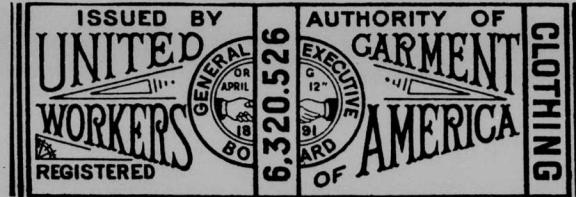
Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

*The Label you
want to see--*



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

\$3.50 a pair

The New

Prager Department Store
MARKET AND JONES

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Last Sunday's union meeting was largely attended, the membership evincing a deep interest in the report of the job scale committee. The proposed new scale contains numerous changes from the existing document and provides a basic rate of \$1 per hour for all members employed in the book and job branch. Under the constitutional provisions in our laws, the scale was referred to the executive committee and must lay over one month for final action. The scale committee, in the meantime, however, is directed to confer with the scale committees of Oakland and Sacramento and to hold conferences with the employing printers of the three cities should a request of that nature be received. That action was taken at the suggestion of President Scott of the I. T. U., who believes that scales for the three jurisdictions should be as nearly uniform as possible.

Harry Johnston and Benjamin Schonhoff were elected to represent No. 21 at a typographical zone conference to be held at Sacramento on June 8th.

The report of Secretary Michelson showed a total membership of 1048, largest in the history of the union.

Aubrey Bell, William Caplan, C. J. Hanson, James F. Paulsen, Frank E. Sargent, Herbert O. Raether, Clarence O. Saldal and Daniel J. Trearor (journeymen), and Arthur E. Crawford and Victor J. Spence (apprentices) were initiated.

The executive committee was instructed to have the union's burial plot at Laurel Hill Cemetery suitably decorated for the annual observance of Decoration Day.

Acting under the provisions of the local election laws, the following members were elected to act as canvassing board to have charge of the voting on next Wednesday: Valentine J. Hanlon, William J. Coffey, S. M. Hughes, J. E. Wilcox, Alice Hawkes-Bennett, R. E. Johnston, George H. Pettis, George H. Branch, Manuel Lombardero, Harry T. Darr, U. G. Wilson, H. H. Wynkoop.

Henry Cohen, for many years employed in the composing room of the James H. Barry Co., was married last Sunday, May 18th, to Miss Helen Kalish of this city. Both Mr. Cohen and Miss Kalish have been very properly social favorites in their circle and the happy marriage is most pleasing news to a host of friends. After a two weeks' honeymoon at a popular California resort, they will return to San Francisco where a home will be established.

A letter received from Sergt. Fred Bebergall contains the information that the base hospital

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with which he has been attached has been dismantled and that he expects to return to the Presidio at San Francisco to be mustered out of the service. He has promised himself to be present at the July meeting of No. 21.

The annual entertainment and dance of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society, held at Native Sons' Hall on Tuesday night, May 20th, was a very successful affair, fulfilling all expectations of the committee in charge and of the membership at large. The entertainment and the music furnished for dancing could not well have been improved upon. The hall, spacious as it is, was filled with the members of the society, their families and friends, and sociability was bubbling over. In addition to Professor Levy's Jazz Orchestra, entertainment was furnished by professionals from the Orpheum and Hippodrome theatres and all were given a warm reception. The Lehua Sisters, classical Hawaiian dancers, who have made several appearances at amateur performances in this city lately, surely made a hit. Their act, while retaining all of the interesting movements that belong to the Hawaiian style of dancing, yet retains that refinement so necessary to successful presentation.

WATER WASTE ADJUSTMENT.

When the new meter rate schedule was put in force, the Spring Valley Water Company says it adopted a liberal policy of allowances and refunds to consumers who discovered, through the meters, that defective plumbing had been causing a waste of water. This is brought out in a table filed by the company with the State Railroad Commission.

When the newly installed meter showed what looked like an abnormal use of water, the company made an immediate inspection of the premises. If it was found that the excessive use was due to a defective fixture or a broken pipe, the company is said to have made a liberal adjustment, sharing the loss with the consumer. If the excessive use was entirely beyond the control of the consumer, the company absorbed the entire loss the first time it occurred.

In cases where the waste of water was due to the carelessness of tenants, the company cooperated with the landlord in checking it. Tenants were educated in the proper use of water, with the result that today there are comparatively few complaints on this score.

The company has found that most tenants are reasonable and the financial loss to the landlord through the waste of water having been called to their attention, they now lose no time in notifying the landlord as soon as a water fixture gets out of order.

The figures filed with the Railroad Commission show that allowances and refunds for December, 1918, amounted to \$1085.66 for commercial accounts and \$732 for residential accounts. For January, 1919, the figures were, for commercial accounts, \$562.11 and for residential accounts, \$947.75.

The result of this liberal policy has been an increased cordiality in the attitude of consumers toward the Spring Valley Water Company.

COOKS VOTE TO STRIKE.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has also voted to strike on July 4th. The polls were open two days and the result was 36 in favor of the strike and 18 against out of a membership of over 500.

ELECTROTYPEERS WIN.

The strike between the employers and the Electrotypers' Union in Chicago, resulted in a victory for the workers, a settlement being secured through arbitration. The award calls for \$37 per week for finishers and molders, benchmen, \$34 per week. All branches will receive a flat scale of \$38 per week after May 1, 1921.

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UNION MADE
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE
Union-made Cigars.
G. H. Bell Cigar Co., Inc.
3 BLUE LABEL CIGARS



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

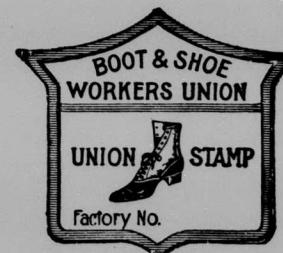
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Baine,
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

MEN'S SHOES

Union—Stamped



—two splendid styles
—very moderately priced

*Mahogany Brown Calf Lace
Shoes—new English Toes*

A DANDY \$5.00

*Gun Metal Calf Blucher Lace
Shoes (as pictured) Roundshape Toes*

W. L. DOUGLAS
MAKE \$5.00

We Close
Every
Evening
Saturday
Included
at 6

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SAN FRANCISCO

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We Close
Every
Evening
Saturday
Included
at 6

NEW SCALE OF WAGES.

A uniform wage scale and working agreement for the shipyards and metal trades industry of the Pacific Coast drawn up by the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council at its meeting in Oakland, was submitted last Monday night to the Iron Trades Council. The terms of the new wage scale and agreement have not been made public, but they are known to be based on the original demands of \$1 an hour for the skilled trades. The agreement provides for the recognition by the employers of the Draftsmen's Union and other unions that have not been included in previous agreements and the employment of all men through the unions.

A committee of five, representing the five iron trades councils of the district, will present this wage scale and working agreement, as a basis of negotiation, to representatives of the employers' associations of the Pacific Coast District at a meeting in San Francisco, July 15th. The officers of the international unions of the iron trades industries have been invited to attend this meeting.

A complete and detailed report of the convention of the district council will be given at the meeting of the Iron Trades Council next Monday night and definite proposals concerning the future policy of the local council to the coast body will be made at that time.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS GAIN.

J. W. de Vries of the Elevator Operators' Union reports that the organization is meeting with much success in unionizing the operators working in their downtown buildings. He also states that the union has tabled the strike request of the International Workers' Defense League.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

At Quincy, Ill., a satisfactory settlement has been reached between the several stove shops involved and the Stove Mounters' Union, terminating a strike that has been on for seven weeks. The agreement provides for an increase of 19 per cent on all base prices, an eight-hour day, with a number of improved shop conditions and readjustments of other low price work.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' BALL.

The first grand ball and entertainment of Federal Employees' Union, Local No. 1, will be given tomorrow evening at Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue. During the evening entertainment features will be introduced and everybody attending is assured a good time. The proceeds will be used for the 1919 national convention fund, which, it is expected will be held in San Francisco in September.

T. F. Sherman has been appointed floor manager and the chairmen of the various committees, as announced by President D. J. McClure, are: Daniel Looney, committee of arrangements, and H. H. Frederick, reception committee.

STRIKE AND GAIN MEMBERS.

Announcement is made that since the inception of the strike of Leather Workers' Union No. 97 of this city, composed of trunk, bag and suitcase workers, over sixty new members have enrolled with the organization. Prospects for an early settlement and the granting of the fifteen per cent increase in wages asked is reported as excellent.

The strike for the union is being conducted by the executive board, consisting of H. C. Huntington, R. E. Kraft and Joe Meagles, assisted by J. W. Trapp, international executive board member.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The Allied Printing Trades Council nominated officers for the ensuing term as follows; President Geo. T. Koch of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24; Vice-President, Geo. Wyatt of Mailers' Union No. 18; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Representative, Ferdinand Barbrick of Mailers' Union No. 18; Sergeant-at-Arms, James D. Kelly of Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union Nos. 31-125; Auditing Committee of three: Stephen P. Kane of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24; James D. Kelly of Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125, and Thos. Cullen of Photo Engravers' Union No. 8.

A committee consisting of James D. Kelly, Geo. E. Mitchell, Peter Fitzgerald, Geo. Wyatt and Geo. T. Koch, was appointed for the purpose of devising means by which the Council could negotiate contracts for all affiliated unions.

MAILERS' UNION.

On Wednesday, May 28, 1919, San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, will vote on a proposition submitted by the International Typographical Union that has for its purpose the simultaneous ending of contracts in the printing trades, and the adoption of a universal forty-four hour week. On this date, there will also be held an election for two delegates to the local Allied Printing Trades Council. At the recent annual election of the union for officers and delegates, only one candidate—Ferdinand Barbrick—for delegate to the Allied was elected, the others having failed to receive a majority of the votes cast. The contestants will be: F. Raubinger, Carl Von Ritter, Walter White, Geo. Wyatt and C. York.

The union went on record at its meeting held last Sunday, to request the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council to remove the labels from the offices of the Enquirer Publishing Co., and the Tribune Publishing Co., for the reason that these concerns employ non-union help in their respective mailing departments.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

The Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco has been organized largely through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council.

The time has come when all must unite to keep the cost of living within the means of the common people. Seeing the benefits which have accrued to the workers of England, the co-operative movement has finally taken hold in America. It is already in successful operation in New Jersey, Illinois, North Dakota, the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.

Its organizers therefore feel certain that it can be successfully established in California. This movement should be controlled by organized labor. It is essential, therefore, that each union in San Francisco affiliate with the League by taking one membership for the union, and that the members individually take memberships.

As soon as three hundred members have been secured it is proposed to establish a store in the Mission district and as rapidly as possible stores will be opened in every district in the city. Committees are now visiting the unions to explain our plan. Membership in the League costs \$20. Five of this goes to an organization fund, the balance is placed in escrow at the First National Bank and can be used only for store purposes.

GERMANY OF THE FUTURE.

The military power of Germany which for four years devastated the world and threatened to destroy civilization is broken. The peace treaty will soon be signed. The German people have driven out the autocratic government and set up a republic. What is the outlook and the probability of success? And what are the relations of Germany to be in the new league of democratic nations? Is the spirit of the German people honestly determined upon democracy? Walter Holloway, lecturer for the People's Sunday University, will speak next Sunday evening in Golden Gate Commandery Hall on "The Future Germany." Mr. Holloway has for many years been a careful student of European affairs and his knowledge of German institutions should prove of deep interest at this time. The lecture is free to the public.

FORMER LABOR REPORTER DIES.

Isaiah Choynski, for many years labor reporter on the "Chronicle," died at his home, 404 Ashbury street last Friday night after a short illness. He retired from active newspaper work a number of years ago. Choynski was 76 years old, and is survived by a widow and two sons, M. L. Choynski and Harry Coe, both of this city.